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DATA5020 Collect/Store/Retrieve Data Sec 01

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Purpose of the Project

For the purpose of this project, I chose to focus on examining the National Parks in the US for convenient general purpose use. National parks in the US are some of the most visited natural attractions not only in the US but for the rest the world as well (Western U.S. National Parks Popular with Foreign Tourists). Thousands of people from all over the world visit the US every year to hike up the famous mountains, see the Grand Canyon, and visit the oldest National Park in the US – Yellowstone National Park, established 18972 (Wee).The popularity of many locations all over the country bring tourism to the states that would not normally attract the same number of tourists. Based on this interest in the US National Parks, the project is focused on developing a comprehensive database with the list of National Parks in the US visited by Americans and international tourists. Some of the information that could be useful for trip planning purposes includes the list of National parks, state location, date it was established, and the acres size of the park. Additionally, I am interested in the minimal elevation level, as well as the vertical relief (the change in elevation that occurs from the ground level to the peak). Apart from the statistical information regarding the elevation levels, I am interested in the Mountain range and the Peak that is the official highest elevation for that mountain range.

In addition to described general information for every national park, the report covers a number of trails – assessing the difficulty of them and providing a succinct classification – for some of the oldest and most visited parks. For the purpose of this information to be useful for the tourists outside of the US, I cover three of some of the most internationally visited National Parks – Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Olympic (Western U.S. National Parks Popular with Foreign Tourists). For Yosemite, the project includes an accident report in order to provide a template for future reports. Currently, this is not a normal practice to keep track of all accidents for every national park, therefore, this modification can be applied for the future database. At the moment, news can be accessed for every national park on the curated list,

however, I am not including this data in the following database as it is not updated regularly for all the parks on the list (News Releases (U.S. National Park Service)).

Level above general visiting plans, this project is interested in obtaining, keeping, and tracking information about yearly recreational visitors to National Parks, natural protected areas, and natural historic sites in the US. That dataset is obtained from the National Park Service Visitor User Statistics (National Parks Service) - a great resource for reported data for different types of visitations that are recorded at the parks. For this project, the database contains only recreational visits. Data is obtained for the ten year period from 2009 until 2018, inclusive. This dataset covers many more natural and historic sites, compared to the easily publicly available Natural Park list.

This project connects two previously disconnected parts of data from National Park Services and publicly available sources. This database allows to perform basic analysis of travel trends, as well as general planning by general population.

Collection of Data and Implementation

Problems that can be addressed with this data include assessing national park trip planning based on the location, popularity (visitor number), and trail information of the national parks in the US. Additionally, trends in national park visitations can be estimated. At the moment, changes in visitor number of the popular national parks over the last 10 years can be demonstrated. Additionally, since there is a lot of open-source information about the dates that the parks were established or visitor number, some sources can have discrepancies. Utilizing alternative sources and verified National Park Service information, the database can provide a demonstration of inconsistencies and misreported data. Moreover, utilizing obtained data, the report visualizes the peak height information (Appendix, Image 3). Additionally, trends

in visitations to different National Parks can be visualized – attached are examples of individual and combined visualization that can be performed on the obtained data. (Appendix, Image 14,15). This data can be well visualized spacially, example is attached in Appendix A, Image 16.

Methods:

Data for this project was obtained from a number of different open sources. First, as one of the goals of this database is to assist in National Park trip planning, I use Wikipedia as a popular first source for general public (List of National Parks of the United States.). The list is succinct and contains only National Park data, in comparison to other sources that combine historic sites, reservoirs, and other types of locations that fall under National Park Service. I combined multiple ways of obtaining publicly available data, depending on which was the most efficient for the layout of the website. For Wikipedia list, I extracted data using Import.io (Web Data Integration – Import.io - Data Extraction, Web Data Harvesting, Data Preparation, Data Integration). Image of the not cleaned up data looks uploaded into R is attached in the Appendix (Image 1). Upon cleaning up the data, I obtain a dataframe (clean_parks) that can be uploaded to the database (Image 2). Additionally, I create a copy of the clean_parks dataframe, which contains a column with abbreviations of State names, which can be used for graph generation.

Another dataset, which contains 10 most visited parks was extracted from publicly available data on National Park Service website (Visitation Numbers (U.S. National Park Service)). This website data was used to compare to the National Park Service Full report for all historic, reservoir, park, and other location visitations over the last 10 years. This dataset was obtained utilizing R package **rvest** and cleaned up using **dplyr** and **stringr**. Cleaned up dataset sample is attached in Appendix (Image 4)

Next dataset is included in this project with the goal to demonstrate the absence of comprehensive accessible accident report for all the National Parks in the US. This dataset is a report of accidents in

Yosemite National Park from 2012 till 2018 (Search and Rescue: Lessons from the Field). Image of the dataset is attached in Appendix (Image 5) . This dataset does not satisfy the requirement to be included into the database because of absence of unique identifier, since the only National park included in this set is Yosemite. This data allows us to plot a histogram of the accidents, which is attached in the Appendix (Image 6)

For the purpose of trip planning, the database includes a dataset with trail information for three out of the most visited National Parks in the US by tourists (Western U.S. National Parks Popular with Foreign Tourists). This dataset contains combined information from a number of publicly available sources (12 Day Hikes in Yellowstone) (Yosemite Valley Day Hikes) (Olympic National Park Hiking Trails). Yellowstone and Yosemite trail information (name and difficulty level) was extracted using **rvest** package. Olympic park trail information (names and difficulty level) was extracted using Import.io (Web Data Integration – Import.io - Data Extraction, Web Data Harvesting, Data Preparation, Data Integration). Image of the final dataset, containing there National Park subset of trails is attached in Appendix (Image 7).

Elevation dataset was extracted using Import.io (Web Data Integration – Import.io - Data Extraction, Web Data Harvesting, Data Preparation, Data Integration) (List of National Parks of the United States.) Within the elevation dataset, final elevation at the Peak was calculated within dataframe, as the initial data input lacked the final elevation value. Image of the initial and the cleaned up dataframes are attached in the Appendix (Image 8,9).

Additionally, publicly available dataset with 10 oldest parks in the US was retrieved with the goal of comparing the information available on Wikipedia with other publicly available referenced sources (Wee). This dataset was extracted using **rvest** R package.

Finally, a comprehensive report of every National Park tracked location and visitor number was obtained as an xlsx file from The Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) National Park data (Stats Report Viewer). The file could not be extracted in cvs format, which would be the preferred option , but National Park Service Reports that: "*This report will not correctly export to CSV. Please export to Excel, Word, or PDF if you wish to save this report*".

Upon reading the file into R, the dataset had to be significantly cleaned up. R package **stringr** was used to ensure that the National Park names extracted from the different sources are equal. Cleaned up version of the report is attached in the Appendix (Image 11). The data was cleaned up to move different year values from individual columns into one “Year” column with corresponding visitor values in appropriate rows. That was achieved with command **gather** from **tidyverse**.

Issues and Resolutions:

One of the issues encountered upon obtaining data from multiple data sources on the internet and uploading them to the SQL database, was that there was internal formatting in different datasets, which prohibited different tables from Joining based on equal values. In order to correct for this, careful **stringr** editting was performed. Additionally, in different datasets different number of leading and lagging spaces was found, which also prohibited SQL operations on multiple tables. These inconsistencies in spaces were trimmed with **str_trim** from **stringr**.

Another issue was encountered with uploading dataframes which had date format into SQL database. If the column in the database was formatted as Date, upon reading the df in the SQL db, the values were formatted in a way that made them untrue. In order to avoid that, the columns formatted as Date needed to be formatted into character. However, when creating a table in SQL, the variable should be specified

as DATE. With these modifications, the table inside the database is formatted correctly – example is attached in Appendix 1 (Image 12).

Since data was obtained from open sources with initial formatting, there were other formatting issues encountered when changing the format of different columns. For example, one such issue was in the process of converting minimum elevation for National parks into an integer in order to calculate the elevation of the Peak. For Death Valley, minimal elevation is below sea level, which is represented by a negative sign. The format of the negative sign was different in the source data and upon transformation, the final Peak height was calculated as NA because the negative value could not be converted and NA was propagated. That resulted in an initial incorrect plot generation (Appendix A, Image 13). This was corrected and a plot with no missing values was generated (Appendix A – Image 3).

There was an issue encountered with pdf generation from the R document. Upon having a complete document, I received an error that halted the pdf generation with the message that Unicode character – (U+2212) was interrupting the pdf knitting. This indicated that this line:

```
#mutate(Min_elevation_feet = str_replace(Min_elevation_feet, "-", "-")) %>%
```

In my code cleaning upon elev_all_parks dataframe was interrupting the process. Based on this, in the pdf of the project, that line is absent. The Rmd document contains the line.

Insights and future work:

Over the course of the work on this project, I have collected significant amount of information which can be useful for trip planning, as well as visitation trend analysis and projections. I have also uncovered a missing piece of data, which can be collected and obtained as a part of future work – many national parks have no record of accidents and safety concerns, which can be easily traced back. Although there are

current news updates for most National Parks in the US, there is no non-pdf record of accidents and park police reports. Since National Parks often have internal sheriffs, state police does not always have records for the National Park accidents either.

Moreover, future work can include supplementing this database with weather information (temperature change over the years) to estimate temperature changes in different areas of the country in the national parks, and how that temperature difference has affected the visitation number. I have found reports on the visitors number increasing with the increased temperatures in certain National Parks (100 Years of Warming in the National Parks), however, this database update is a part of future work.

Appendix A – Images

	Name	State	Date_established	Area
1	Acadia	Maine	February 26, 1919	49,075.26 acres (198.6 km ²)
2	American Samoa	American Samoa	October 31, 1988	8,256.67 acres (33.4 km ²)
3	Arches	Utah	November 12, 1971	76,678.98 acres (310.3 km ²)
4	Badlands	South Dakota	November 10, 1978	242,755.94 acres (982.4 km ²)
5	Big Bend	Texas	June 12, 1944	801,163.21 acres (3,242.2 km ²)
6	Biscayne	Florida	June 28, 1980	172,971.11 acres (700.0 km ²)
7	Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Colorado	October 21, 1999	30,779.83 acres (124.6 km ²)
8	Bryce Canyon	Utah	February 25, 1928	35,835.08 acres (145.0 km ²)
9	Canyonlands	Utah	September 12, 1964	337,597.83 acres (1,366.2 km ²)
10	Capitol Reef	Utah	December 18, 1971	241,904.50 acres (979.0 km ²)
11	Carlsbad Caverns	New Mexico	May 14, 1930	46,766.45 acres (189.3 km ²)
12	Channel Islands	California	March 5, 1980	249,561.00 acres (1,009.9 km ²)
13	Congaree	South Carolina	November 10, 2003	26,639.99 acres (107.8 km ²)
14	Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	183,224.05 acres (741.5 km ²)
15	Cuyahoga Valley	Ohio	October 11, 2000	32,571.88 acres (131.8 km ²)
16	Death Valley	California	October 31, 1994	3,372,981.42 acres (13,650.0 km ²)

Showing 1 to 17 of 61 entries, 4 total columns

Image 1 – Figure demonstrates initial view of the “parks” dataframe before the clean up – obtained from (List of National Parks of the United States.)

	Name	State	Date_established	Area_acres
1	Acadia	Maine	1919-02-26	4907526
2	American Samoa	American Samoa	1988-10-31	825667
3	Arches	Utah	1971-11-12	7667898
4	Badlands	South Dakota	1978-11-10	24275594
5	Big Bend	Texas	1944-06-12	80116321
6	Biscayne	Florida	1980-06-28	17297111
7	Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Colorado	1999-10-21	3077983
8	Bryce Canyon	Utah	1928-02-25	3583508
9	Canyonlands	Utah	1964-09-12	33759783
10	Capitol Reef	Utah	1971-12-18	24190450
11	Carlsbad Caverns	New Mexico	1930-05-14	4676645
12	Channel Islands	California	1980-03-05	24956100
13	Congaree	South Carolina	2003-11-10	2663999
14	Crater Lake	Oregon	1902-05-22	18322405
15	Cuyahoga Valley	Ohio	2000-10-11	3257188
16	Death Valley	California	1994-10-31	3372,98142
17	Denali	Alaska	1917-02-26	4740,91116
18	Dry Tortugas	Florida	1992-10-26	6470122
19	Everglades	Florida	1934-05-30	1508,93857
20	Gates of the Arctic	Alaska	1980-12-02	7523,89745
21	Gateway Arch	Missouri	2018-02-22	19283
22	Glacier	Montana	1910-05-11	1013,12599

Showing 1 to 23 of 61 entries, 4 total columns

Image 2 – Figure contains the view of the final “clean_parks” dataframe as called from R.

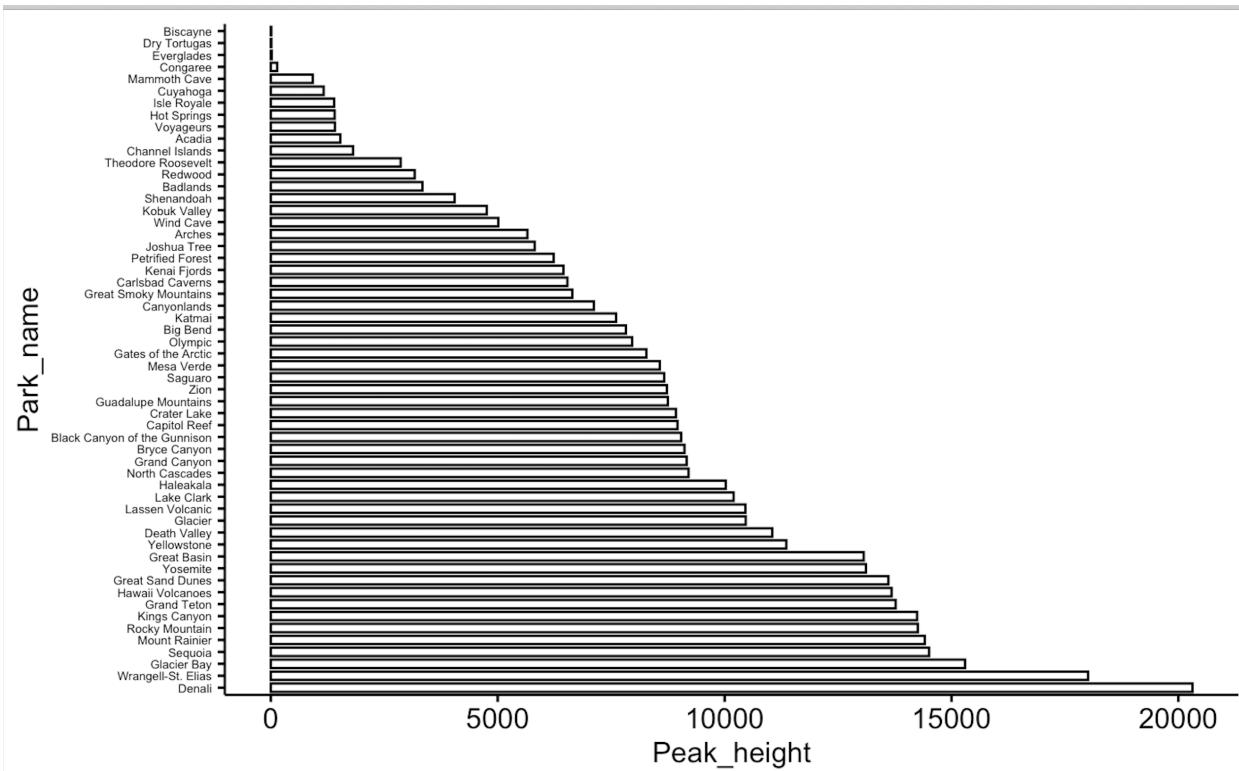


Image 3 – Figure demonstrates the peak height for the provided national parks, according this the extracted peak height information. (List of National Parks of the United States.)

	Park_name	visitor_number
1	Great Smoky Mountains	15223697
2	Grand Canyon	14690418
3	Rocky Mountain	11421200
4	Zion	9243305
5	Yellowstone	7804683
6	Yosemite	7578958
7	Acadia	7288623
8	Grand Teton	6380495
9	Olympic	6362439
10	Glacier	4719148

Image 4 – Dataframe which contains top 10 most visited National Parks in the US in 2018.

	yose_name	Yosemite_accident_dates	accident_description
1	Yosemite	2018-10-15	When the Merced River water level drops midsummer,...
2	Yosemite	2018-10-01	While descending from Half Dome, staying on the tra...
3	Yosemite	2018-09-05	On the afternoon of June 24, 2017, a hiker slipped on...
4	Yosemite	2018-07-17	Late in the morning of Friday, June 8, 2018, the Yose...
5	Yosemite	2018-04-29	On Tuesday, February 20, 2018, Alan Chow was repor...
6	Yosemite	2017-11-12	On the evening of Friday, August 12, 2016, two youn...
7	Yosemite	2017-07-06	On July 1, 2017 about an hour before sunset, a wilder...
8	Yosemite	2017-06-22	On May 16, a mother and daughter were hiking to Ins...
9	Yosemite	2017-05-15	On Friday, April 28, 2017, around 1 pm, the Big Trees...
10	Yosemite	2017-05-01	On the afternoon of April 29, a 39-year-old hiker abo...
11	Yosemite	2017-04-07	We normally have stories about people making choice...
12	Yosemite	2017-03-29	At 8 am on December 28, 2016, two trail runners—Ja...
13	Yosemite	2016-09-13	The following incident was provided to us from a visit...
14	Yosemite	2016-09-13	The following incident was provided to us from a visit...
15	Yosemite	2016-07-29	A brief dip in the Emerald Pool became a near-death ...
16	Yosemite	2016-07-17	The common denominator in many outdoor mishaps, ...
17	Yosemite	2016-06-12	The current Sierra snowpack melt is a welcome occur...
18	Yosemite	2016-06-12	On Monday, June 6, 2016, Yosemite Search and Rescu...
19	Yosemite	2016-02-14	The Nose is considered to be the easiest full-length r...
20	Yosemite	2015-11-17	On Monday, November 2, 2015, winter arrived in Yos...
21	Yosemite	2015-10-08	On Monday, September 19, 2015, at approximately 5:...
22	Yosemite	2015-09-11	If you find yourself in a helicopter over the Yosemite I

Showing 1 to 23 of 69 entries, 3 total columns

Image5 – Figure of the dataframe which contains example of future data to be recorded and obtained from all national parks. The dataframe contains the name of the National park, the date of the accident, and the accident description.

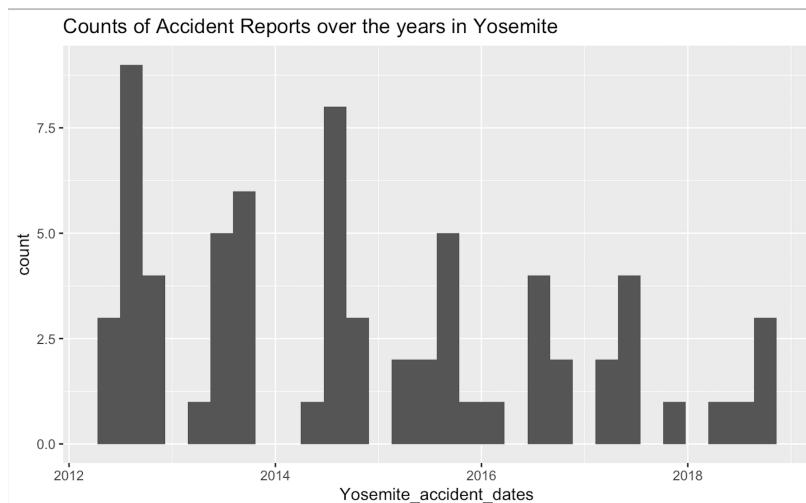


Image 6 - Counts of Accident Reports over the years in Yosemite

	park	trail_name	difficulty
1	Yellowstone	Storm point loop trail	Easy
2	Yellowstone	Trout lake	Easy
3	Yellowstone	Mystic falls	Easy
4	Yellowstone	Tower fall overlook	Easy
5	Yellowstone	Uncle tom's trail (from artist point)	Moderate
6	Yellowstone	Elephant back mountain trail	Moderate
7	Yellowstone	Beaver ponds loop	Moderate
8	Yellowstone	Lone star geyser	Easy
9	Yellowstone	South rim of the canyon	Moderate
10	Yellowstone	Bunsen peak trail	Strenuous
11	Yellowstone	Mount washburn trail	Strenuous
12	Yellowstone	Avalanche peak	Strenuous
13	Yosemite	Bridalveil Fall Trail	Easy
14	Yosemite	Lower Yosemite Fall Trail	Easy
15	Yosemite	Cook's Meadow Loop	Easy
16	Yosemite	Mirror Lake Loop	Moderate
17	Yosemite	Valley Loop Trail	Moderate
18	Yosemite	Vernal Fall and Nevada Fall Trails	Strenuous
19	Yosemite	Yosemite Falls Trail	Strenuous
20	Yosemite	Snow Creek Trail	Strenuous
21	Yosemite	Four Mile Trail	Strenuous
22	Yosemite	Half Dome Trail	Strenuous

Showing 1 to 23 of 31 entries, 3 total columns

Image 7 – Figure of data frame, which contains National Park name, trail name, and the description of the level of difficulty of that trail.

	Park_name	Peak_name	Mountain_range	Min_elevation	Vertical_relief
1	Denali	Denali	Alaska Range	240 feet (73 m)	20,070 feet (6,120 m)
2	Wrangell-St. Elias	Mount Saint Elias	Saint Elias Mountains	0 feet (0 m)	18,008 feet (5,489 m)
3	Glacier Bay	Mount Fairweather	Saint Elias Mountains	0 feet (0 m)	15,300 feet (4,700 m)
4	Sequoia	Mount Whitney	Sierra Nevada	1,360 feet (410 m)	13,145 feet (4,007 m)
5	Mount Rainier	Mount Rainier	Cascade Range	1,610 feet (490 m)	12,801 feet (3,902 m)
6	Rocky Mountain	Longs Peak	Front Range	7,630 feet (2,330 m)	6,629 feet (2,021 m)
7	Kings Canyon	North Palisade	Sierra Nevada	3,480 feet (1,060 m)	10,762 feet (3,280 m)
8	Grand Teton	Grand Teton	Teton Range	6,310 feet (1,920 m)	7,460 feet (2,270 m)
9	Hawaii Volcanoes	Mauna Loa	Hawaiian Islands	0 feet (0 m)	13,679 feet (4,169 m)
10	Great Sand Dunes	Tijeras Peak	Sangre de Cristo Range	7,520 feet (2,290 m)	6,090 feet (1,860 m)
11	Yosemite	Mount Lyell	Sierra Nevada	2,105 feet (642 m)	11,009 feet (3,356 m)
12	Great Basin	Wheeler Peak	Snake Range	6,195 feet (1,888 m)	6,870 feet (2,090 m)
13	Yellowstone	Eagle Peak	Absaroka Range	5,282 feet (1,610 m)	6,076 feet (1,852 m)
14	Death Valley	Telescope Peak	Panamint Range	-279 feet (-85 m)[5]	11,328 feet (3,453 m)
15	Glacier	Mount Cleveland	Lewis Range	3,150 feet (960 m)	7,316 feet (2,230 m)
16	Lassen Volcanic	Lassen Peak	Cascade Range	5,275 feet (1,608 m)	5,182 feet (1,579 m)
17	Lake Clark	Redoubt Volcano	Aleutian Range	0 feet (0 m)	10,197 feet (3,108 m)
18	Haleakala	Haleakala	Hawaiian Islands	0 feet (0 m)	10,023 feet (3,055 m)
19	North Cascades	Goode Mountain	Cascade Range	605 feet (184 m)	8,601 feet (2,622 m)
20	Grand Canyon	North Rim	Kaibab Plateau	1,173 feet (358 m)	7,992 feet (2,436 m)
21	Bryce Canyon	Rainbow Point	Paunsaugunt Plateau	6,565 feet (2,001 m)	2,550 feet (780 m)
22	Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Prison Spring Hill	Grand Mesa	5,440 feet (1,660 m)	3,600 feet (1,100 m)

Showing 1 to 23 of 56 entries, 5 total columns

Image 8 - Figure contains initial view of the “elevation” dataframe before clean up .

	Park_name	Peak_name	Mountain_range	Min_elevation_feet	Vertical_relief_feet	Peak_height
1	Denali	Denali	Alaska Range	240	20070	20310
2	Wrangell-St. Elias	Mount Saint Elias	Saint Elias Mountains	0	18008	18008
3	Glacier Bay	Mount Fairweather	Saint Elias Mountains	0	15300	15300
4	Sequoia	Mount Whitney	Sierra Nevada	1360	13145	14505
5	Mount Rainier	Mount Rainier	Cascade Range	1610	12801	14411
6	Rocky Mountain	Longs Peak	Front Range	7630	6629	14259
7	Kings Canyon	North Palisade	Sierra Nevada	3480	10762	14242
8	Grand Teton	Grand Teton	Teton Range	6310	7460	13770
9	Hawaii Volcanoes	Mauna Loa	Hawaiian Islands	0	13679	13679
10	Great Sand Dunes	Tijeras Peak	Sangre de Cristo Range	7520	6090	13610
11	Yosemite	Mount Lyell	Sierra Nevada	2105	11009	13114
12	Great Basin	Wheeler Peak	Snake Range	6195	6870	13065
13	Yellowstone	Eagle Peak	Absaroka Range	5282	6076	11358
14	Death Valley	Telescope Peak	Panamint Range	-279	11328	11049
15	Glacier	Mount Cleveland	Lewis Range	3150	7316	10466
16	Lassen Volcanic	Lassen Peak	Cascade Range	5275	5182	10457
17	Lake Clark	Redoubt Volcano	Aleutian Range	0	10197	10197
18	Haleakala	Haleakala	Hawaiian Islands	0	10023	10023
19	North Cascades	Goode Mountain	Cascade Range	605	8601	9206
20	Grand Canyon	North Rim	Kaibab Plateau	1173	7992	9165
21	Bryce Canyon	Rainbow Point	Paunsaugunt Plateau	6565	2550	9115
22	Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Prison Spring Hill	Grand Mesa	5440	3600	9000

Showing 1 to 23 of 56 entries, 6 total columns

Image 9 – Figure contains initial view of the “elev_all_parks” dataframe after the clean up – final version.

	Park_name	Average	Year	Visitors
1	Abraham Lincoln Birthplace	206815	2009	221111
2	Acadia	2751707	2009	2227698
3	Adams	210647	2009	253656
4	African Burial Ground	71389	2009	NA
5	Agate Fossil Beds	14868	2009	12694
6	Alibates Flint Quarries	5160	2009	2918
7	Allegheny Portage Railroad	151311	2009	118931
8	Amistad	1385578	2009	2573966
9	Andersonville	125667	2009	136267
10	Andrew Johnson	50895	2009	63296
11	Aniakchak	87	2009	14
12	Antietam	376853	2009	378966
13	Apostle Islands	197802	2009	170202
14	Appomattox Court House	251046	2009	185443
15	Arches	1267723	2009	996312
16	Arkansas Post	35029	2009	32160
17	Arlington House The R.E. Lee	599421	2009	603773
18	Assateague Island	2175101	2009	2129658
19	Aztec Ruins	46610	2009	38234
20	Badlands	947519	2009	933918
21	Bandelier	182856	2009	212544
22	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality	7559	2009	NA

Showing 1 to 23 of 3,790 entries, 4 total columns

Image 11 – Figure contains the view of “annual_report” dataframe from R once the data has been appropriately cleaned up.

```

466 ~ ````{r}
467 dbGetQuery(db, "SELECT * FROM clean_parks")
468 ````

R Console          data.frame 61 x 4

```

Name <chr>	State <chr>	Date_established <chr>	Area_acres <int>
Acadia	Maine	1919-02-26	4907526
American Samoa	American Samoa	1988-10-31	825667
Arches	Utah	1971-11-12	7667898
Badlands	South Dakota	1978-11-10	24275594
Big Bend	Texas	1944-06-12	80116321
Biscayne	Florida	1980-06-28	17297111
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Colorado	1999-10-21	3077983
Bryce Canyon	Utah	1928-02-25	3583508
Canyonlands	Utah	1964-09-12	33759783
Capitol Reef	Utah	1971-12-18	24190450

1-10 of 61 rows

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Next

Image 12 – Figure contains the view of a SQL query from R. The query works as a demonstration that the tables were uploaded to the database and can be successfully retrieved.

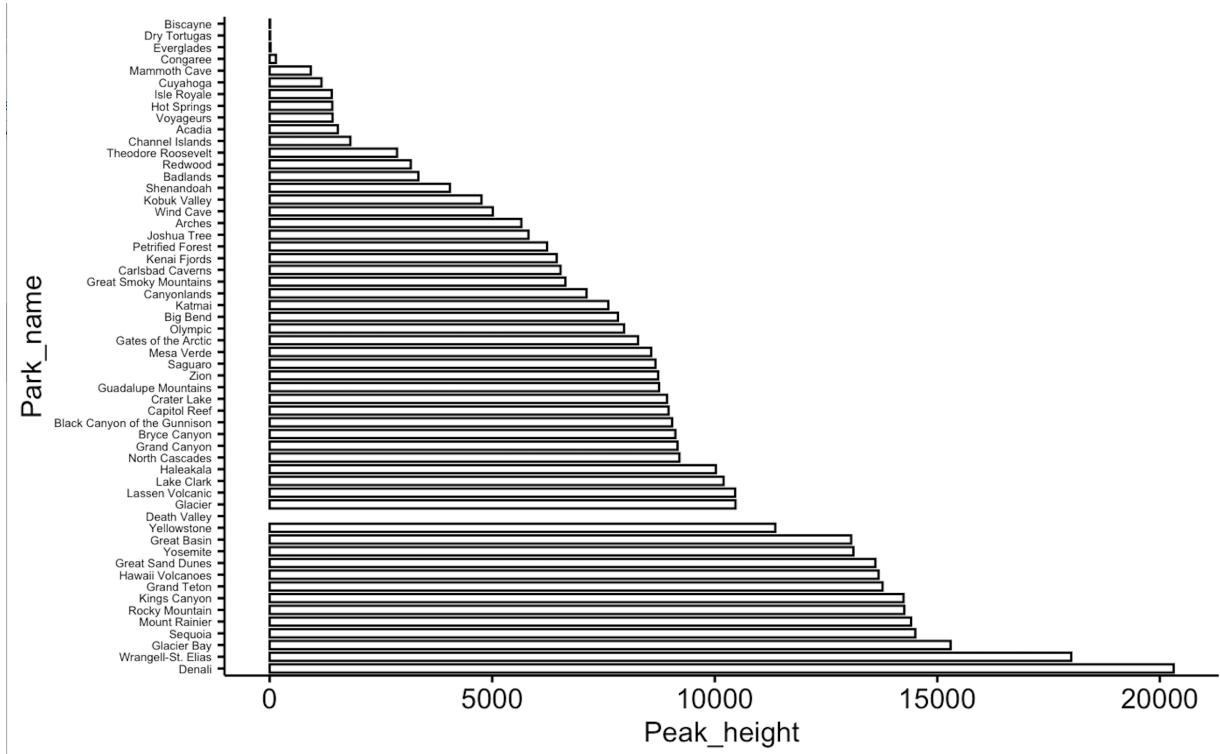


Image 13 – Figure illustrates the issue encountered with the formatted data from the open source. This figure demonstrates the presence of NA values for Death Valley in the “elev_all_parks” dataframe. The issue was successfully resolved.

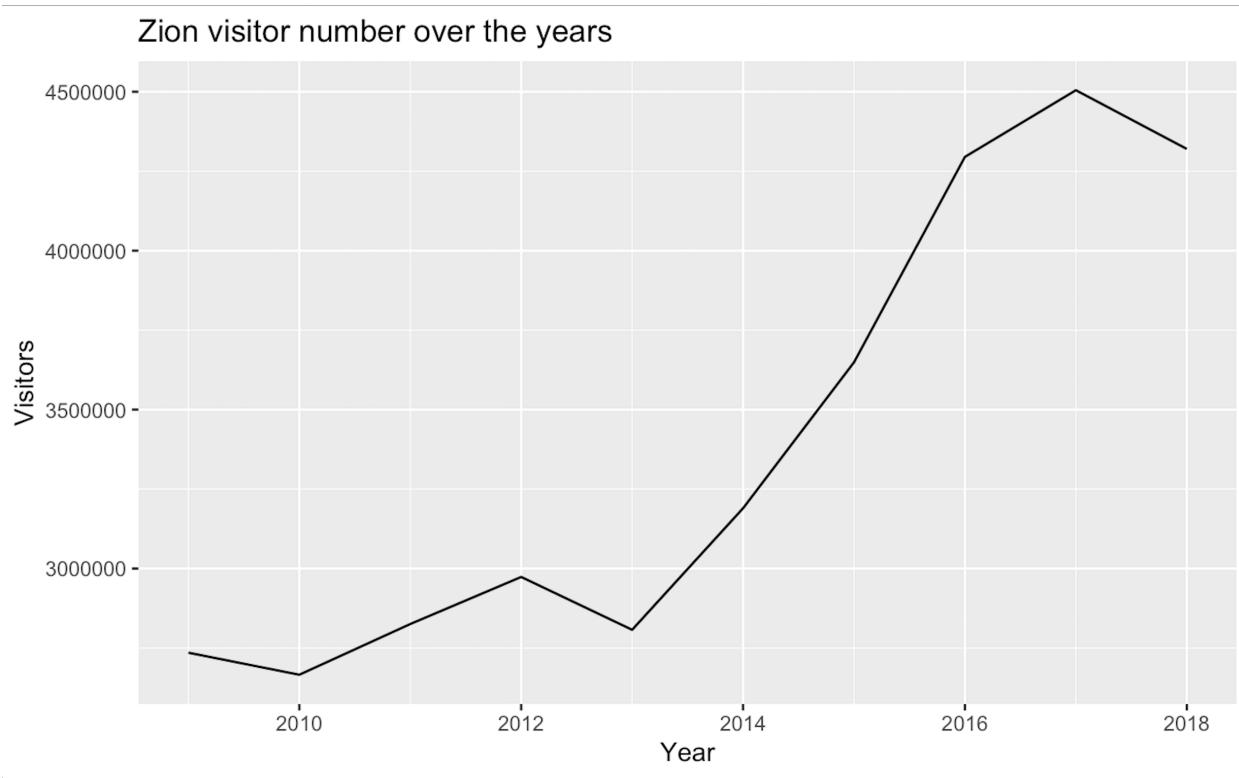


Image 14 – Figure demonstrates the change in the visitor number to Zion National Park over the years. This is an example of visualization and analysis that can be done with the extracted data.

Visitor number over the years in top visited National Parks in the US

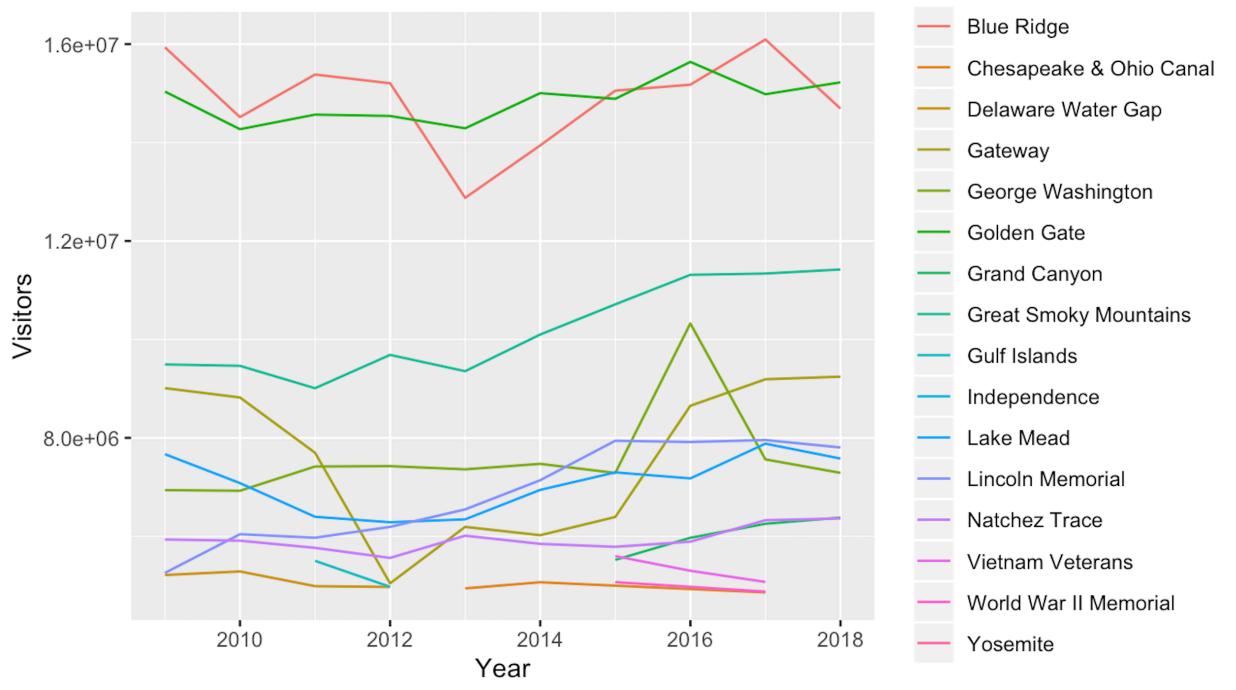


Image 15 - Demonstration of the most visited parks over the years, limited sample of data for this example plot.

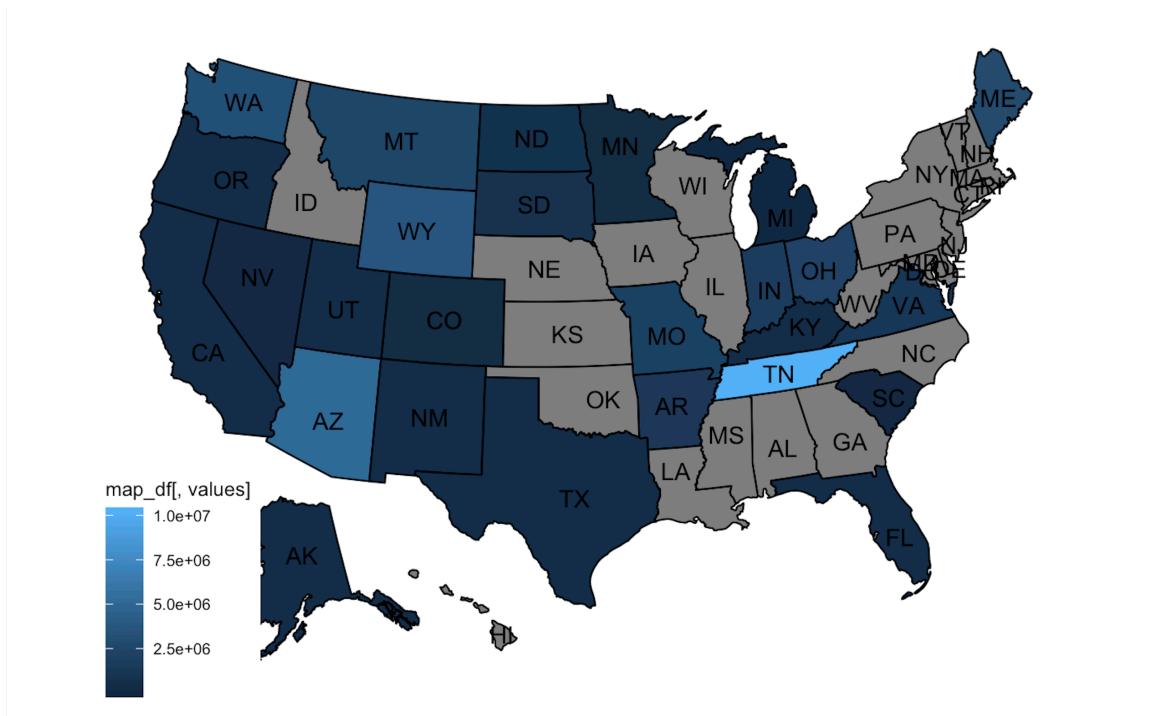


Image 16 – Figure depicts the density of available data of average visits to the national parks in the highlighted states (from dark blue to light blue). The average is over 10 year period for the recreational visits for the available national parks.

WORKS CITED

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